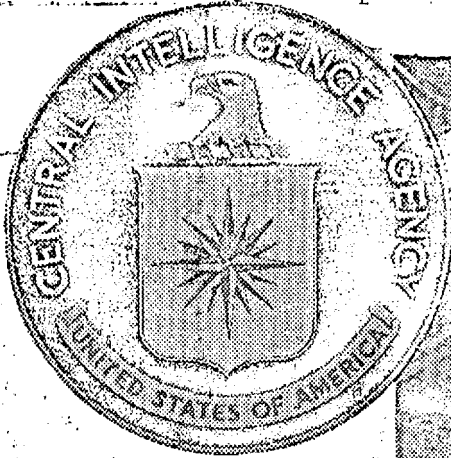
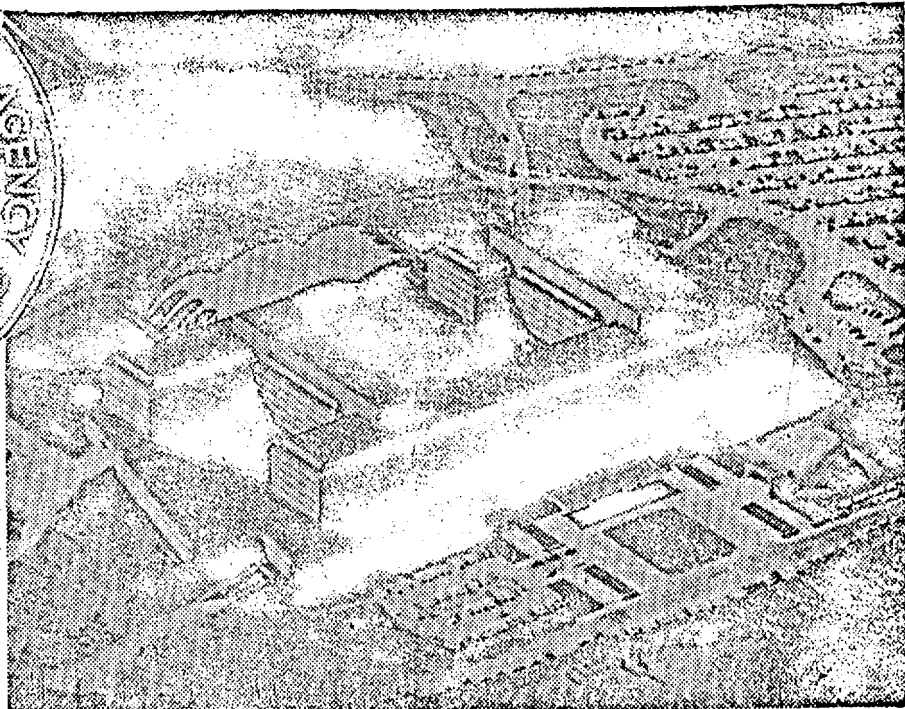


THE C.I.A. AND HOW IT GREW



NEW C.I.A. CHIEF: William F. Raborn, left, who was appointed last week by President Johnson as director of the Central Intelligence Agency. At right is the C.I.A. headquarters in McLean Va. Seal is the official C.I.A. emblem.



By JACK RAYMOND

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 17—

After John A. McCone succeeded Allen W. Dulles as Director of Central Intelligence a few years ago, one veteran of the agency compared the two men as follows: "Allen Dulles ran a happy ship—or at least he did until the Bay of Pigs. John McCone runs a taut ship."

The nautical metaphor, applied to the civilians, came to mind this week as a retired admiral, William Francis Raborn Jr., was named to succeed Mr. McCone. Whether Red Raborn, a jovial, popular military man, can pilot the Central Intelligence Agency as both a *happy* and a *taut* ship he will have ample chance to demonstrate in the inevitably stormy times ahead.

His surprise appointment, however, posed the question whether he, with relatively little experience in high level intelligence work, was suited to the job; and what is the job?

The official job description identifies the director of the C.I.A. as the President's chief intelligence adviser and his representative on the United States Intelligence Board, which includes the heads of the intelligence agencies at the State and Defense

Departments plus representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The entire board discusses and assesses intelligence information—advances in the military power of certain foreign countries, forecasts of major political shifts abroad, and other developments that may affect national security. But it is the C.I.A. director who coordinates all views and his recommendations have official primacy.

Wide Range

He is more than the chairman of a board, however. He has his own huge "shop." The C.I.A. director runs one of the most, far-flung intelligence organizations in United States history and if it is not the world's greatest, it is certainly the most publicized.

The role of the C.I.A. in the overthrow of governments in Guatemala, Iran and Laos; in developing and operating reconnaissance planes, and in helping to direct the abortive Cuban rebellion at the Bay of Pigs is common knowledge.

True and false, reports of C.I.A. activity flood the world press constantly. But some of the publicity attached to the agency—and its director—derives from the peculiarly American habit of making all Government officials make

public speeches and testify before Congress.

The C.I.A. is probably the only intelligence organization ever to hold a news conference—in January, 1964, to put out information it had on a decline in the Soviet economy. It even has an official emblem that adorns the director's stationery among other papers.

Instead of working in a nondescript, secret hideaway, the director of the C.I.A. presides at a \$46 million headquarters building. Its location at nearby Langley, Va., is known to all. The total personnel, supposedly secret, is estimated at more than 20,000. The annual budget, also a secret, is estimated at from \$500 million to \$2 billion.

The C.I.A. director's foremost responsibility, of course, is to satisfy the President's need for full and speedy information. But his task is affected also by another peculiarly American aspect, and that is the prevailing distrust of his mission. Elsewhere, government intelligence activity is accepted without question. In this country, although carried on since the days of Washington, it has been frowned upon as somehow indecent and undemocratic.

The C.I.A. director, therefore, spends much of his time

justifying his organization's existence, especially before Congress. Certain small committees of Congress control the C.I.A.'s appropriations, and are briefed regularly on its operations. But there has been a movement for years to create a Congressional "watchdog" committee that would exercise even greater controls.

Leadership

Finally, in any noting of the responsibilities of the C.I.A. director, there is leadership. Allen Dulles, listing this high in the requirements of the job, says that the members must be dedicated, must feel they are part of an elite outfit and that their individual tasks are crucial to the safety of the nation.

Admiral Raborn will be the seventh Director of Central Intelligence, the fifth since the agency was founded on its present basis 18 years ago. He will be the fifth chief with a military background, the third to come from the Navy.

Most of the early C.I.A. tasks were quasi-military. But with General Bedell Smith's appointment as director in October, 1950, the C.I.A.'s responsibilities expanded to cope not only with Soviet military belligerence but the pronounced conspiratorial and

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